THE

ROBDINGNAGIANS.

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KEY,

TO

Gulliver's Voyage

TO

BROBDINGNAG.

In a Second Letter to D--n S----t.

Such Policy, Such Arts, and Such Decorum, Has not been seen in any State before 'em. Hesiod, aut al.

London Printed, and Re-printed in Dublin, for G. RISK, G. EWING and W. SMITH in Damefreet, MDCC XXVII.

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Les De Barnes on the printed in Down, for G. William DO I To Co MELITA

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Second LETTER, &c.

SIR,



HO' I have been sufficiently roasted, as the jocose Term is, for addressing my self to you upon this Occasion; (Rumour assigning you to be the Man;) yet, as I had the Honour of your Commands for so doing, I will pursue my Purpose in

acting the Part of a faithful fournalist, and in regular Order, give you an Extract of Mr. Gulliver's Voyage to Brobdingnag.

CHAP. I.

HE begins with a pathetical Complaint, that both Nature and Fortune had condemned him to an active andrestless Life. Then describes the Difasters of his Voyage at first setting out, and the violent Storm in which he was endangered. Thus after above a Year's sailing in Tempests and Hurricanes, they at length discovered Land. Page 2.

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These Turbulencies, thro' which Mr. Gullives had passed, seem to me a beautiful Allegory of the South Sea and Miffiffippi Confusion, and the Brobdingnagian he met with, as tall as a Spire-Steeple, Teems not more monftrous than the former of those Stocks at a Thousand per Cent. And the other feven Monfters that approach'd him, might have been match'd in Exchange Alley, with Welch-Copper, Gold Duft, Meliorating Oyl, and other flourishing Bubbles of renown in those Directors knew the use of Reaping-Hooks, and obtained a Licence for putting them in Execution.

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Now, Sir, I agree with our Traveller, that undoubtedly Philosophers are in the right when they tell us, that nothing is great or little otherwise than by Page 5. Therefore in the Course of these Comparison. Observations I shall only offer my own Conjectures, but when I come to wind up the Bottom I will faithfully transmit to you the Sentiments of the Publick, especially the Litterai, concerning these remote Nations, and the Discoverer of them. Page 9.

The Diffresses poor Lemuel underwent in Brobdingnag, caused in him, no doubt, an inexpres. fible Fear of his Life; but thefe Misfortunes were greatly alleviated by his Entertainment at the Farmer's Table, fo much refembling the good old English Hospitality.

The Cat here, so far exceeded in all respects Montaigne's Puss, that for your Amusement I will transcribe the Description given of this Creature.

" In the midst of Dinner, says he, my Mil-" tress's favourite Car leapt into her Lap, I " I heard a Noise behind me like that of a dozen Stocking-Weavers at Work; and turning my " Head, I found it proceeded from the purring

" of this Animal, who feemed to be three Times larger than an Ox, as I computed by view

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Ibid.

Page 9.

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of her Head, and one of her Paws, while her Mistress was feeding and stroaking her. The Fierceness of this Creature's Countenance altogether discomposed me; tho' I stood at the farther end of the Table, above fifty Foot off, and altho' my Mistress held her fast for fear she might give a spring, and seize me in her Talons. But it happened there was no Danger; for the Cat took not the least Notice of me when my Master placed me within three Yards of her. And as I have been always told, and found true by Experience in my Travels, that flying or discovering Fear before a fierce Animal, is a certain Way to make it pursue or attack you, so I resolved in this dangerous functure to shew no manner of concern. I walked with Intrepidity five or fix Times before the very Head of the Car, and came within half a Yard of her; whereupon the drew herfelf back, as if the were more afraid of me: I had less Apprehension concerning the Dogs, whereof three or four came into the Room, as it is usual in Farmer's Houses; one of which was a Mastiff, equal in Bulk to four Elephants, and a Greybound some-" what taller than the Mastiff, but not fo large. Page 10. The grave Style wherein Mr. Gulliver has de-

The grave Style wherein Mr. Gulliver has deliver'd himself in this Description is a very just Reprehension of those Romantick Nuga, wherewith the Books of some modern Travellers are stuffed.

The skirmish he likewise had with two Rats, which it seems are likewise of the Size of a targe Mastiff, but infinitely more nimble and sierce; and Pag. 12, his many other Adventures in the Family of his Master the Farmer. I refer to your own perusal, and shall conclude this Chapter in his own Words.

"I hope the gentle Reader, and especially your self, will excuse me for dwelling on these "Particulars

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"Particulars, which however infignificant they
may appear to grovelling vulgar Minds, yet
will certainly help a Philosopher to enlarge
his Thoughts and Imagination, and apply
them to the Benefit of the Publick as well as
private Life, which was my sole Design in
presenting this and other Accounts of my
Travels to the World; wherein I have been
chiefly studious of Truth, without affecting
any Ornaments of Learning or of Style. But
the whole Scene of this Voyage made so strong
an Impression on my Mind, and is so deeply

" an Impression on my Mind, and is so deeply fixed in my Memory, that in committing it

"to Paper, I did not omit one material Circumstance: However, upon a strict Review, I blotted out several Passages of less Moment,

"which were in my first Copy, for fear of being censur'd as tedious and trifling, whereof
Travellers are often, perhaps not without

Page 13. " Justice, accused.

CHAP. II.

Page 14. BEGINS with a Description of the Farmer's Daughter of nine Tears old, whose Endowments he very much commends, but assures
us, that the she was above forty Foot high, she
was accounted little for her Age. Such a Friendship commenced between them, that he called
her his little Nurse, for to her Care was he wholly committed. And as to his Destiny, of being carried up and down the Country for a
Show, he did not at all repine, well observing,
"That such a Missortune could never be charg"ed upon him as a Reproach if ever he should

"return to England; fince the King of Great"Britain himself, in his Condition, must have
undergone the same Distress, "Upon the Far-

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mer's Resolution, they all set out on their Journey to the Metropolis, called Lorbrulgrud, or Page 18. Pride of the Universe, whereat being safely arrived, he concludes the Chapter.

CHAP. III.

TEREIN he recounts the Fatigues he un-Pag. 20. derwent, how he was fent for to Court, and at length fold to the Queen, who presented Pag. 21. him to the King. " Now his Majesty, altho' he P2 g22. " be as learned a Person as any in his Domini-" ons, had been, fays he, Educated in the Stu-" dy of Philosophy, and particularly Mathema-" ticks; yet when he observed my Shape exact-" ly, and faw me walk erect, before I began to " speak, conceived I might be a Piece of Clock-" work, contrived by fome ingenious Artist, " which (as well as in Germany) is in that " Country arrived to a very great Perfection. " But when he heard my Voice, and found what " I delivered to be regular and rational, he " could not conceal his Aftonishment, "The King fent for three great Scholars, Page 23.

"The King lent for three great Scholars;
who were then in waiting. These Gentlemen, after they had a while examined my
Shape with much Nicety, were all of different Opinions concerning me, they all agreed
that I could not be produced according to
the regular Laws of Nature, because I was
not framed with a Capacity of preserving
my Life, either by Swiftness, or climbing of
Trees, or digging Holes in the Earth. They
observed by my Teeth, which they viewed
with great Exactness, that I was a carnivorous Animal; yet most Quadrupeds being an
overmatch for me, and Field-mice, with some
others, too nimble, they could not imagine

" how I should be able to support my felf, un " lefs I fed upon Snails, and other Infect " which they offered, by many learned Aren ments *, to evince that I could not do. One of these. Woodwardian Virtuosi, seemed to think that I might be an Embrio, or abortive Birth. But this Opinion was rejected by the other two, who observed my Limbs to be perfect and finished, and that I had lived several Years, as it was manifest from my Beard. the Stumps whereof they plainly discovered " thro a Magnifying-Glass. They would not " allow me to be a Dwarf, because my Littlene " was beyond all Degrees of Comparison; for " the Queen's fayourite Dwarf, the Imalleft " ever known in that Kingdom, was near thir-" ty Foot high. After much Debate, they con-" chided unanimously, that I was only Relplum Scalcath, which is interpreted literally, Lafas Nature; a Determination exactly agreeable to the modern Philosophy of Europe, whole Profesfors disdaining the old Evasion of Orcult Causes, whereby the followers of Aristotle "endeayour in vain to disguise their Ignorance, have invented this wonderful Solution of all Difficulties, to the unipeakable Advancement of human Knowledge.

Page 24.

I thought it highly necessary Mr. D—n, in this Place to give Mr. Gulliver's Account of himfelf as he appeared in this Nation of Giants, because in Lilliput he was looked upon as a Giant himself. And the trifling Transactions of the present English Royal Society is here so finely rallied, that I hope it will contribute to their Amendment, in giving the World more useful Notices than Aubin's Insects, or Woodmard's Fossib.

^{*} The insufficiency of Lucrative-Debates is finely exposed in D-n s-'s Cadenus and Vanessa.

the Voyage to BROBDINGNAG.

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After this decifive Conclusion, fays Lemuel, I entreated to be heard a Word or two. Iapplied my felf to the King, and affured his Maiesty that I came from a Country which abounded with several Millions of both Sexes, and of my own Stature; where the Animals, Trees, and Houses were all in Proportion, and where by Confequence I might be as able to defend my felf, and to find Sustenance, as any of his Majesty's Subjects could do here; which I took for a full Answer to those Gen-

tlemen's Arguments. The Reception which both Mr. Gulliver and Page 24. Glumdalclitch the Farmer's Daughter found in the Royal Palace was very extraordinary; for there, as well as at her Father's House, the Care Pag. 24. of him was wholly appropriated to her self. Their Amusements were very surprizing on many Accounts, to which I refer, keeping more close to what befel him. He thus proceeds. 'The Prince

took a Pleasure in conversing with me, enquiring into the Manners, Religion, Laws, Govern-

ment and Learning of Europe; wherein I gave him the best Account I was able. His Apprehension was so clear, and his Judgment so ex-

act, that he made very wife Reflections and

Observations upon all I said.

He next acquaints us, that the King asked Page 26. him, whether he were a Whig or a Tary? His Majesty also made some very severe Censures upon England, at which, fays Lemuel, 'My Colour came and went feveral Times with Indignation to hear our noble Country, the Miftreis of Arts and Arms, the Scourge of France, the Arbitress of Europe, the Seat of Virtue, Piety, Honour and Truth, the Pride and Envy of the World, so contemptuously treated.

This Chapter closes with a merry Rencounter or two he had with the Queen's Dwarf, together with his Dexterity in dispatching four Walps,

Wasps, which were as large as Patridges; their Stings an Inch and a half long, and as fhan He carefully preserved them all and having, fays he, 'Twice shewn them wit ' some other Curiosities in several Parts of Eu

rope; upon my Return to England I gave three of them to Gresbam College, and kept the Fourt for my felf.

CHAP. IV.

Page 31.

THE Country is herein described, the King's Palace, the chief Temple, some Account of the Metropolis Lorbrulgrud, and of the Author's Way of Travelling. To which I refer you and all my other Readers. For you must know, Sir, that being by Nature somewhat emulous of Fame in the Litterary Way, I hope by the Interest of your universal Correspondence, not only to find these my Observations and Notes in the Mercure Galant, Le Clerc's Bibliotheque Fournal de Scavans, Acta Eruditorum Lipfia, but request you will write a Line in my Behalf to the Author of the New Memoirs of Literature, published here, par les Frees finnys, because it is a general as well as just Complaint, that Extrasts of very few Books are inferted but what thefe Mefficurs print, unless it be the Labours of a disaffected Faction, which indeed are therein faithfully inrolled by one Means or other, fo that you have them all from Luke Milbourn's Legacy to Tom Hearne's Catologue of Glastenbury Relicks. the following Books all published within thele fix Months; are every one omitted, which I hope proves the Validity of my Complaint.

I. The Works of that honest Patriot Andrew Marvell, Elq; in Verle and Profe. Collected into

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two Volumes by Mr. Cooke, and Dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Pembroke.

II. The Memoirs of John Kerr of Kerstand Efq;

III. Mr. Pope's Familiar Letters to Henry Cromwell Efq; 2 Vols.

IV. The Whartoniana. 2 Vols.

V. The Terra-Filius. 2 Vols.

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VI. Mr. Curl's Translation of Bishop Parker's History of his own Time, with Remarks throughout. Addressed to the learned Bishop Potter.

These are passed by as Writers not worthy the Notice of the Impartial Fournalist; but Mr. Newsin's impersect Version of Parker's History, to say no worse of it, has found a Place, with some very idle Encomiums in praise of that Episcopal Legend.

This Excursion, Mr. D—n, I am sure you will pardon thro' your innate Love of Letters. I shall therefore pursue my agreeable Task, and conclude this Chapter, with an Observation which cannot be made too publick, and with which Mr. Gulliver begins it, that our Geographers of Page 31. Europe are in a great Error, by supposing nothing but Sea between Fapan and California; for it was ever my Opinion, says he, that there must be a Balance of Earth to counterposse the great Continent of Tartary; and therefore they ought to correct their Maps and Charts, by joining this vast Tract of Land * to the North-West Parts of America, wherein I shall be ready to lend them my Assistance.

* Brobdingnag.

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CHAP. V.

Page 36. CEveral Adventures that happened to the Author are herein recited, beginning with an unfortunate one which befel him for punning upon the Queen's Dwarf, and the Dwarf-Apple-Trees in the Garden. After relating the feveral Accidents which befel him, he acquaints the Reader with the great Civilities he received from the Maids of Honour. The Daltiances between them and Lemuel were very uncommon, for, he fays, They would often striphim from Top to Toe, Page 39. and lay him at full Length in their Bosoms ther Times, They would strip themselves to the Skin, Page 39.

Page 40.

placed on their Toilet directly before them. He adds, That the handsomest among these Maids of Honour, was a pleasant frolicksom Girl of Six-' teen, would sometimes, says he, set me astride upon one of her Nipples, with many other Tricks, wherein the Reader will excuse me for not being over Particular. But as referved as our Friend Lemuel would feem, yet he has archly enough observed, that some of these Court Ladies have very remarkable Moles, here and there as broad as a Trencher, and Hairs hanging from them thicker than Packthread, to fay nothing farther concerning the rest of their Persons.

and put on their Smoaks in his Presence, while he was

However, it is to be hoped, that thefe Paffages will be taken as sufficient Cautions by some other Court Ladies, to restrain the indecent Liberties they give themselves in their Discourses, Drefs, and Behaviour, too frequently practifed in the Play-House, at Drawing-Room-Assemblies,

and at Masquerades.

the Voyage to BROBDING NAG.

The Execution he mentions, nearly resembles Page 40. one so recent in our Memories, that I shall pass it over without any farther Observation.

Mr. Gulliver next shews his Skill in Navigation, by Rowing before the King and Queen, Page 41. and feveral Adventures befel him, particularly a very dangerous one from a Monkey, as big as an Elephant, who belonged to one of the Clerks of the Kitchen, for which he was kill- Page 42. ed, and an Order made, that no fuch Animal

should be kept about the Palace.

This Misfortune being over, among other grave Reflections, 'How vain an Attempt is Pag. 44. it, faid he, for a Man to endeavour doing himfelf Honour among those who are out of all Degree of Equality or Comparison with him? And yet I have feen the Moral of my own Behaviour very frequent in England, fince my return, where a little contemptible Varlet, without the least Title to Birth, Person, Wit, or common Sense, shall presume to look with Importance, and put himself upon a Foot with the greatest Persons of the Kingdom,

This Observation, Mr. D-n, we both know Pag. 44. to be true, and I have had the Honour of hearing it confirmed by Arthur Moore Efq; at his rural Seat in Surrey. I am likewise affured that his hopeful Son, Jemmy, resolves to lash this Race of Upstarts in a Comedy which is shortly to make its Appearance upon the Theatre-Royal

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> This Chapter ends with a Disafter that befel poor Lemuel, betokening good Luck; which, Page 45. fays he, the Footman spread about the Court, ' fo that all the Mirth, for some Days, was at my Expence.

CHAP. VI.

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Reception so hospitable did our Traveller meet with at the Court of Lorbrulgrud. that he studied several Contrivances to please their Majesties; such as making Combs of the Stumps of the King's Beard, and Chairs of the Combings of the Queen's Hair. These and many other Pastimes he invented for their Royal Amusement, with which the King, in Particular, was so highly entertained that he began says

Page. 48. was so highly entertained, that 'he began, says 'he, to conceive a much better Opinion of 'me than he had ever before. He defired I 'would give him as exact an Account of the Government of England as I possibly could; 'because as fond as Princes commonly are of their own Customs (for so he conjectured of other Monarchs, by my former Discourses) he 'should be glad to hear of any Thing that

might deserve Imitation.

Mr. Gulliver began his Discourse by informing his Majesty of the Extent of the English Dominions, the Fertility of the Soil, and the Temperature of the Climate. He then spoke at large upon the Constitution of an English Parliament, partly made up of an Illustrious Body, called the House of Peers, Persons of the noblest Blood, and of the most antient and ample Patrimonies. To these are joined several Holy Persons, as part of that Assembly, under the Title of Bishops, whose peculiar Bufiness it is to take Care of Religion, and of those who instruct the People therein. He next shewed, that the other Part of the Parliament was called the House of Commons, who were all principal Gentlemen, freely picked and culled out by the People themselves, for their greats Abilities

Page 49.

Page 46.

Page 50.

the Voyage to BROBDINGNAG.

Abilities and Love of their Country, to repre-

fent the Wisdom of the whole Nation.

He then descended to the Courts of Justice, over which the Judges, those venerable Sages and Interpreters of the Law presided, for determining the disputed Rights and Properties of Men, as well as for the Punishment of Vice, and Protection of Innocence.

He mentioned the prudent Management of their Treasury, the Valour and Atchieve-

ments of their Forces by Sea and Land.

He computed the Number of their People, by Page 52. reckoning how many Millions there might be of each religious Sect (including the Henleyarians) or political Party among them. He did not omit even their Sports and Pastimes, or any other Particular which he thought might redound to the Honour of his Country.

The King heard the whole with great Attention, frequently taking Notes of what he spoke, as well as Memorandums of all Questions he in-

tended to ask him.

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His Majesty consulting his Notes, proposed many Doubts, Queries, and Objections, upon every Article, He asked,

- I. What Methods were used to cultivate the Page 52. Minds and Bodies of young Nobility?
- II. What Course was taken to supply that Assembly when any noble Family became extinct?
- III. What Qualifications were necessary in those who were to be created New Lords? Whether the Humour of the Prince, a Sum of Money to a Court Lady, or a Prime Minister, or a Design of strengthening a Party opposite to the publick Interest ever happened to be Motives in those Advancements?

VI. What

IV. What share of Knowledge these Lords had in the Laws of their Country, and how they came by it, so as to enable them to decide the Properties of their Fellow-Subjects in the last Resort? Whether they were always so free from Avarice, Partialities, or Want, that a Bribe, or some other sinister View, could have no Place among them?

V. Whether these Holy Lords, the Bishops, were always promoted to that Rank upon Acrease 53. count of their Knowledge in religious Matters, and the Sandity of their Lives, had never been Compliers with the Times, while they were common Priests, or slavish prostitute Chaplains to some Nobleman, whose Opinions they continued servicely to followaster they were admitted into that Assembly?

VI. He then defired to know, What Arts were practifed in electing Commoners? Whether a Stranger, with a strong Purse, might not Influence the vulgar Voters to chuse him before their own Landlord, or the most considerable Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood.

VII. How it came to pass, that People were so violently bent upon getting into that Assembly, which was said to be a great Trouble and Expence, often to the ruin of their Families, without any Salary or Pension; because this appeared such an exalted Strain of Virtue and publick Spirit, that his Majesty seemed to doubt it might possibly not be always sincere.

VIII. And he defired to know whether such zealous Gentlemen could have any Views of refunding themselves for the Charges and Trouble they were at, by sacrificing the publick Good to

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the Defigns of a weak and vicious Prince, in Conjunction with a corrupt Ministry? The King multiplied his Questions, says Mr. Gulliver, and sifted me thoroughly upon every Part of this Head, proposing number-less Enquiries and Objections, which I think it not prudent or convenient to repeat.

His Majesty defired to be satisfied in seve-Page 54. ral Points relating to the English Courts of Justice, as to what Time was usually spent in determining between Right and Wrong, and what degree of Expence.——Whether Party in Religion or Politicks were observed to be of any Weight in the Scale of Justice, &? He fell next upon the Management of the English Treasury, observing, that whereas the Taxes had been computed to about five or six Millions a Year, the Issues he sound by Calculation amounted to more than double those Sums.

He went on to enumerate many other poli-Page 44. iical Corruptions, and enquired very strictly into that private one of Gaming, he desired to know at what Age this Entertainment was usually taken up, by our Nobility and Gentry, and when it was laid down? He reflected, that besides its statal Consequences in exhausting their Fortunes, it habituated them to vile Companions, wholly prevented the Improvement of their Minds, and forced them by the Losses they received, to learn and practise the same infamous Dexterity upon others.

'His Majesty was perfectly astonished, says Page 45.
'Mr. Gulliver, with the Historical Account I gave him of our Affairs during the last Century, protesting it was only a Heap of Conspiracies, Rebellions, Murders, Massacres, Reconstitutions,

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'volutions, Banishments, the very worst E fects that Avarice, Faction, Hypocrify, Per fidiousness, Cruelty, Rage, Madness, Hatre Envy, Lust, Malice, or Ambition could produce.

Page 45. Laftly, He delivered himself in these Words which I shall never forget, nor the Manner h spoke them in:

' You have made a most admirable Panegy rick upon your Country: You have clearly proved that Ignorance, Idleness, and Vio may be fometimes the only Ingredients for qualifying a Legislator: That Laws are bef explained, interpreted, and applied by those whose Interest and Abilities lie in perverting confounding, and eluding them. I observea-" mong you some Lines of an Institution, which in its Original might have been tolerable, but these half-erazed and blotted by Corruptions It doth not appear from all you have faid, how any one Virtue is required towards the Procurement of any one Station among you, much less that Men were ennobled on Account of their Virtue, that Priests were advanced for their Piety or Learning, Soldiers for their Conduct or Valour, Judges for their 'Integrity. Senators for the Love of their Coun-' try, or Counsellors for their Wisdom.

As for your felf, who have spent the greatest est Part of your Life in Travelling, I am well disposed to hope you may hitherto have escaped many Vices of your Country. But by what I have gathered from your own Resilation, and the Answers I have with much Pains wringed and extorted from you, I cannot but conclude the Bulk of your Natives

to be the most pernicious Race of little odious Vermin, that Nature ever suffered to crawl upon the Surface of the Earth.

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Now, Mr. D—n, happy, thrice happy is it for the English Nation, that with Heart and Voice they can proclaim, Tempora Mutantur! All these Corruptions being the Growth of the last Reign, as appears by Mr. Gulliver's Map which bears Date, Anno 1703.

CHAP. VII.

THE Author opens with the Love of his Country, which he very elegantly fets forth. 'I have always born, says he, that laudable Partiality to my own Country, which Dionysius Halicarnassensis with so much Justice recommends to an Historian: I would hide the Frailties and Deformities of my political Mother, and place her Virtues and Beauties in the most advantageous Light.

The Account he gives of the Invention of Gun-Page 57, powder and Guns, seemed very horrible to his Brobdingnagian Majesty. 'He protested, that al-Page 57, 'tho' few Things delighted him so much as New 'Discoveries in Art or in Nature, yet he would 'rather lose half his Kingdom than be privy to 'fuch Secrets as these destructive Machines, which he commanded me, as I valued my Life, never to mention more,

Mr. Gulliver observes this to be a strange Effect of narrow Principles; and having drawn

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Page 57. informs us, 'That they had not in his Court 'reduced Politicks into a Science, as the more acute Wits of Europe have done.

Page 58. He next gives an Account of the Learning Page 59. of the Broblingnagians, their Laws, their Librage 59. braries, their Writers, their Military Affairs, Page 60. and the Exercise of their Forces, which is very furprizing.

He remarks, that in the Course of many Ages they have been troubled with the same Disease, to which so many other Governments are subject, viz. the Nobility often contending for Power, the People for Liberty, and the King for absolute Dominion.

CHAP. VIII.

fmall Cold, pretended to be worse than he

MR. Gulliver now faithfully relates the Page 63. Story of his Deliverance, by Means of attending the King and Queen in a Progress to the South Coasts of the Kingdom. He had always, he fays, a strong Impulse that he should recover his Liberty, tho' it was impossible to conjecture how, or form any Project with the least hope of succeeding. He had been a-Pag. 64. bove two Years in the Country, and relates, that when the King came to his Journey's End, he thought proper to pass a few Days at a Palace he has near Flanflasnic, a City with-P48. 65. in eighteen Miles of the Sea-fide. He adds, that he was much fatigued, had gotten a

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ally was, and defired Leave to take the fresh ir of the Sea, with a Page whom he was very ind of, and who had sometime been trusted with him. The Boy, says he, took me bout half an Hour's Walk from the Palace wards the Rocks on the Sea-shore. I cast Pag. 65? many a wiftful melancholy Look towards the ocean. I found my felf not very well, and told the Page, that I had a Mind to take a Nap, which I hoped would do me good. I Pag. 65. foon fell afleep, but found my felf fuddenly awakened with a violent pull upon the Ring which was fastened at the Top of my Box; for the conveniency of Carriage. This won- Ibid. derful Account of his Conveyance by an Eagle, terminates with his being dropt into the Sea after two Hour's flight.

The many anxious Thoughts he entertained in the watry Element, were at last relieved in his being taken up by an English Ship. The Pag. 67. Captain whereof took me up into his Cabbin, gave him a Cordial, and made him turn in upon his own Bed. He flept some Hours, but was perpetually disturbed with Dreams of the Place he had left, and the Dangers he had escaped. However, upon waking, he found himself much recovered.

He begged the Captain's Patience to hear Pag. 69. him tell his Story, which he faithfully did from the last Time he left England to the Moment he first discovered him. 'And as Truth, Pag. 71. ' fays he, always forceth its Way into rational ' Minds, so this honest worthy Gentleman, who ' had some Tincture of Learning and very good Sense, was immediately convinced of my Ibid. Candour and Veracity.

He then made the Captain a Present of the Rarities he had collected in the Country from whence he had been so strangely delivered. A mong which, was the Corn he had cut off with his own Hand, from a Maid of Honour's Too it was about the Bigness of a Kentish Pippin and grown so hard, that he got it hollowed into a Cup, and set in Silver.

I must here conclude my Second Letter, only with observing, that he arrived safe at Redriff Anno 1706.

I am, Sir, &cc.

C. D. M.



FINIS.

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M.